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Mr. Hu Yaobang Supports Tripartite Talks As He Arrives In Pyongyang

President Kim Il Sung cordially met General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chinese guests on May 4 on the platform of Pyongyang Railway Station. (KCNA Radiophoto)

(See Related Articles on Pages 2, 3 and 4)

Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang gave unequivocal support to the proposal of President Kim Il Sung to hold three-way talks with the United States and south Korea.

In his first official comments on the Korean issue since the visit to China of American President Ronald Reagan, General Secretary Hu Yaobang called the proposal "a most reasonable measure for easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and, further, realizing north-south reunification."

Mr. Hu Yaobang, in his remarks revealing the stand the Chinese took during the American leader's visit to his country, stated, "The Communist Party of China fully supports them."

Mr. Hu Yaobang, referring to the aim of his Korean journey, said, "During our current visit we are going to fully share views mainly on the pressing international situation, the situation in Asia and the Korean Peninsula in particular, with Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il, beside learning from you."

These remarks were made in his address to a banquet arranged on the evening of May 4 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by the Korean leader in honor of the Chinese Party General Secretary.

Recalling that mutual visits of Sino-Korean leaders have become "an excellent tradition," the Chinese leader cited an increasing number of such visits which rose to more than 200 in 1983, compared with some 100 in 1981.

The "deep historical roots," dating back to the 1930s, the Chinese leader declared, the "great friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea is and will be able as in the past, so in the future, to overcome any heavy storm and stress." "Our destinies will remain linked together for ever."

President Kim Il Sung in his speech at the banquet stated that it was his party's "unswerving stand to fight it out in firm unity with the Chinese people for the complete reunification and independence of the two countries and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and China."

In remarks indicative of the importance of the visit to Korea of the Chinese leader, the DPRK President said that closer traditional Korean-Chinese friendship was "a matter of utmost importance for two peoples under the present complicated situation and for the triumph of the cause of communism."

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It Is WPK's Invariable Stand to Fight in Concert with China

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on May 4 in honor of Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea. Follows the full text of his speech:

Respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang,

Respected Comrade Yang Shangkun,

Dear guests from China,

Comrades,

It gives us a great pleasure today to receive respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang and close Chinese comrades-in-arms and sit together here at this place overflowing with amity.

All our Party members and working people who have greeted the goodwill mission of the Chinese Communist Party and people are now in an ecstasy of emotion and joy, deeply cognizant of the unbreakable vitality of the Korea-China friendship.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, having been to our country on your first foreign tour after you assumed the heavy responsibility as head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, you are kind enough to split time to revisit our country.

This shows that you have a particular intimacy towards us, deep interest in promotion of relations with our Party and a desire to set greatest store by and increase the traditional Korea-China friendship.

We find genuine communist comradeship in this and feel pleased to have a true revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

We have had opportunities in the past to meet and have fruitful talks with each other and deepen our intimacy in China.

I have hoped to have a reunion with you, looking back with great emotions upon many unforgettable things at the time of my meeting with you and, seeing you again today, I cannot but be hugely delighted.

Availing myself of this place overflowing with fervent sentiments of comradeship and fraternal friendship, I would like to reiterate warm welcome to Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Yang Shangkun and other dear Chinese guests, on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party, the entire Korean people and on my own.

I am convinced that your current visit to our country will record a new brilliant chapter in the annals of Korea-China friendship which develops favourably with each passing day and will bring the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries onto new heights.

The leaders and peoples of Korea and China have long exchanged their views and deepened the feelings of amity and trust, frequently visiting and contacting with each other, free from diplomatic practice or formalities.

In this course Korea-China friendship has developed into a true, solid one closely knit and based on a noble revolutionary sense of obligation.

This friendship has made it possible for the peoples of Korea and China to cover the road of victories and glories together, always actively supporting and closely cooperating with each other.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, you came to visit our country this time, bringing with you proud news of the achievements of the fraternal Chinese people in socialist construction, to delight all of us.

At present all the nationalities of China, firmly united as one around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, are dynamically endeavouring to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized, powerful, modern socialist state, upholding the decisions of the 12th Party Congress, and have already made a tremendous progress.

It is entirely thanks to the tested guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China that today the Chinese revolution has entered into a new stage and is winning one victory after another.

China could achieve the successes as are seen today because the proletarian revolutionists such as Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping who have accumulated a wealth of experience through their protracted struggle, opportunely chartered the correct guiding idea of the Party, leading the Chinese revolution, and put forth the line of socialist construction characteristic of China and skilfully organized the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the masses of the people.

Our people regard all the achievements of the Chinese people as their own and follow your struggle with profound interest and sincerely hope that a fresh victory will be in store for the Chinese people who are advancing towards modernization and a higher level of civilization.

The Communist Party and people of China that are faithful to the international duty of the working class as well as its national duty, have always helped us morally and materially, with all devotion, regarding the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as their own task.

Today, our people are struggling for the complete victory of socialism and for the acceleration of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, amid the strong support and encouragement of the people of China, a great neighbour.

We will always remember the Chinese people who gave internationalist help to our people at a crucial moment and are actively helping them still today in their just cause, and will invariably observe their comradely sense of duty towards the Chinese brothers.

To consolidate and eternally exalt the traditional Korea-China friendship is a matter of utmost importance for our two peoples under the present complicated situation and for the triumph of the cause of communism which has yet a long and thorny untrodden road to cover.

Constantly consolidating and promoting Korea-China friendship is not only a demand of the revolutionary development of our two countries but also is in accord with the common interests of the peoples of socialist and Third World countries and is indispensable to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is our Party's unswerving stand to fight it out in firm unity with the Chinese people for the complete reunification and independence of the two countries and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and China, for the building of a new Asia, peaceful and prosperous, free from domination and subjugation, and for the victory of the liberation cause of the international working class and the world's oppressed people.

Our Party and our people will vigorously fight without the slightest vacillation in the same ranks with the Chinese people, in any storm and stress, and will for ever remain a genuine friend of yours.

In concluding, I wish Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country will bring Korea-China friendship into full flower in the balmy spring days of May and yield a good fruit, and may I propose a toast: to the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the parties, the governments and the peoples of Korea and China,

To the good health and long life of respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang,

To the health of respected Comrade Yang Shangkun,

To the health of dear Chinese guests, and

To the health of all comrades present here.

(Contianed from page 1)

International Significance

Calling the Korean-Chinese friendship far from bilateral, the DPRK leader stated, "Constantly consolidating and promoting Korea-China friendship is not only a demand of the revolutionary development of our two countries but also is in accord with the common interests of the peoples of socialist and Third World countries and is indispensable to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world."

These remarks of the Korean and Chinese top leaders indicate the importance they attached to the visit of the Chinese leader to Korea to strengthen their bilateral friendship and solidarity under the present complicated circumstances of the world.

A particular attention should be paid to the reference by the DPRK leader to "the common interests of the peoples of socialist and Third World countries and to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The wording should be interpreted properly in the context of the plan of President Kim Il Sung to visit Moscow in late May as he is a most outspoken proponent of socialist unity and leader of the country which has bilateral relations with China and the Soviet Union. A grand alliance of socialist countries is viewed by President Kim Il Sung as essential to the global movement to avert nuclear war and maintain world peace and to the efforts to make the earth free and independent in the literal sense of the word.

To set the things straight, Chinese leader Hu Yaobang was visiting Korea immediately after his country played host to the American President and President Kim Il Sung is going to visit the Soviet Union for the first time in two decades and just after the conclusion of Mr. Hu Yaobang's Korean trip.

In his significant talk with the visiting Tass delegation, President Kim Il Sung stressed the importance of joint action on the part of socialist countries. (See PK, April 28)

Talking during his interview with a Tass delegation on March 31 last, the DPRK leader stated, "The socialist countries must naturally deal a blow at Reagan's bellicose policy. The U.S. imperialists' arms buildup is aimed at having a showdown with the socialist countries."

"In the past," he said, "the imperialists fought among themselves because of their own inner contradictions. But now they are going to have a confrontation with socialist countries because their antagonisms with these countries are greater."

In appreciation of the Russian role in support of the worldwide efforts to abert war, the President said, "We consider it is very good that you are struggling against imperialism and war and in support of the struggle of the world's oppressed peoples for liberation and in defence of *chajusong* of the Third World countries."

Warm Welcome by 500,000

The Chinese Party General Secretary arrived in Pyongyang by special train on the May 4 afternoon.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, coming to the DPRK for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

More than 500,000 Pyongyang citizens came out to streets to welcome the visiting Chinese leader in an unprecedented display of cordial hospitality and friendship. In other words, nearly half of the population of the DPRK's capital left their places to join the welcome of the Chinese leader, leaving life in the city to a virtual standstill. Pyongyang was in a virtual state of a festival.

The festive mood betrays the close relations between the two countries: Korea is the front of China which is the great rear of Korea. It is also a sign of the desire of the Korean people to strengthen the bilateral relations.

Put out in the streets were slogans reading "Warm Welcome to Comrade Hu Yaobang" and "Long Live the Unbreakable Militant Friendship and Solidarity Sealed in Blood between the Korean and Chinese Peoples" and decorations bearing such words as "Eternal Friendship" and "Great Unity." Flags of Korea and China were fluttering in the wind.

Numbers of Korean and Chinese songs ringing out of loudspeakers on the streets added to the welcome mood.

Put up in the railway station compound were slogans reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea" "Long Live the Communist Party of China" "Warm Welcome to Comrade Hu Yaobang" and "Long Live the Unbreakable Militant Friendship and Solidarity Sealed in Blood between the Peoples of Korea and China."

Presence of Top Military Officials

Accompanying the Chinese leader was Yang Shangkun, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Permanent vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee.

Arriving in company with Mr. Hu Yaobang were Qian Liren, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Xu Xin, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zong Kewen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Korea.

The Chinese delegation significantly included top military officials, namely, Permanent vice-Chairman of the Party Military Commission and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The presence of two top military officials suggests

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General Secretary Hu Yaobang May 4 paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Sino-Korean Destinies Will Remain Linked Together For Ever

Speech of General Secretary Hu Yaobang

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK made a speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his honor on May 4 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Respected leading comrades of the Party and Government of Korea,

Dear comrades,

I have come to visit your heroic country with Comrade Yang Shangkun, vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

From the moment we entered your country we were accorded very grand and warm welcome all along by the citizens of Sinuiju, Sinanju and Pyongyang of your country and now I am very happy to have a joyous reunion with you leading comrades.

Allow me and Comrade Yang Shangkun to extend warmest greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the leading comrades of the Party and Government of Korea and the entire Korean comrades present here, authorized by Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of our Party Central Committee, and by Comrades Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao.

This is my second visit to your country. I paid the first visit in company with Comrade Deng Xiaoping from April 26 to 30, 1982. Being an unofficial visit, it was not reported in public. During that visit which took place under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung we not only had a sufficient exchange of views on matters of common concern for our two sides but also inspected various objects. Many emotional scenes during the visit left me impressions which I will remember till the end of my life.

Friendly visits between the leaders of our two countries have become frequent day by day since that visit. Less than half a year later, Comrade Kim Il Sung paid an official visit to our country upon our invitation from September 16 to 24, 1982. This was an official visit he paid seven years after his previous visit.

Everywhere he went, thousands of, tens of thousands of Chinese people warmly greeted the great leader of the Korean people, showing their deepest feelings of friendship and fraternity.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid his first unofficial visit to our country accompanied by Comrade O Jin U, from June 2 to 12, 1983, upon invitation. I went with him to Chengdu and Nanjing and Comrade Hu Qili, Permanent Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, accompanied him to Shanghai and Hangzhou, covering a course of 6,300 kilometres. During the visit he met and made acquaintance of a majority of the main leading cadres of our Party Centre and had an emotional reunion with members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and most of the comrades of its Political Bureau and Secretariat.

Comrade Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of our country, and Comrade Hu Qili visited your country upon invitation in September 1983 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of your Republic, to enjoy the bright gala day together with the fraternal Korean people and receive warmest, grand welcome from the party and government leaders and people of Korea.

I would like to recall also that beginning from 1979 Comrades Deng Yingchao, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Xi Zhongxun and other party and government leaders of our country visited your country one after another, and the party and government leaders of Korea, too, visited our country.

These visits and some important unofficial mutual visits vividly proved the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that such friendship visit as that of kinship between the Korean and Chinese leaders has already become an excellent tradition between them.

What I would like to add here is the fact that various delegations exchanged between the two countries increased from one hundred and more in 1981 to more than two hundred in 1983. This shows that the friendly visits between the peoples of the two countries are developing in depth to a broader expanse.

It is not fortuitous that such close relations have been established between China and Korea; it has deep historical roots. The revolutionaries of the two countries fought side by side, shedding blood together, in many years of revolutionary wars in the two countries and in their common struggle against foreign aggressors. The Korean communists represented by Comrade Kim Il Sung fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese communists to help the Chinese revolution out of the extremely difficult circumstances with their blood and lives. The Chinese communists and people will remember this for ever.

We are also helping each other in the years of socialist construction in the two countries. What is of particular value is that when our Party met with a grave setback in the course of the "Great Cultural Revolution," Comrade Kim Il Sung and your Party Centre firmly trusted and counted on our Party with a deep understanding of its history and with a rare insight. This, too, the Chinese communists and people will always remember.

In the last few years our Party has vigorously endeavoured to set the confusion right and open a new phase in socialist modernization. Comrade Kim Il Sung and your Party Centre also showed noble internationalist sentiments of communists, fully understanding and supporting such historical turn of our

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Rodong Sinmun Welcomes Chinese Leader's Visit

PYONGYANG MAY 4 (KCNA) – Papers here today come out with editorials welcoming the official goodwill visit to our country by Comrade Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In an editorial headlined "We Warmly Greet Goodwill Envoy of Fraternal Chinese People" Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) says:

The Korean people enthusiastically welcome the visit of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang to our country and cordially greet him with particular sentiments of friendship.

He visited our country in April 1982 together with Comrade Deng Xiaoping. His visit to our country this time is an expression of the close friendly feelings of the fraternal Chinese people for the Korean people and it is another epochal event in developing on to a new higher stage the traditional friendship and unity forged between the two parties, governments and peoples. It is a clear demonstration of the indestructible might and vitality of the Korea-China friendship and a great encouragement to our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of our Republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Noting that the Korea-China friendship is an indestructible one which was sealed in blood and has constantly developed, pulling through storm and stress, the editorial stresses:

The Korea-China friendship is based on the friendship, trust and intimacy between the leaders of the two countries. The long historical tradition of the Korea-China friendship and its consolidation and development are unthinkable apart from this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established close intimacy with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrades Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping and laid the eternal bedrock of the Korea-China friendship and cemented it together with them.

It has become an excellent tradition today that the party and state leaders of Korea and China are deepening friendship and intimacy, exchanging their views and cementing unity through frequent visits.

What delights the two peoples further in the Korea-China friendship is that a firm guarantee has been created for defending, inheriting and developing through generations the tradition of friendship provided and nursed by the party and state leaders of the two countries.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, visited China last year at the invitation of Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang. His visit to China which demonstrated the militant friendship and unity and fraternity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China was a historic milestone promising a brighter future of the Korea-China friendship.

For such significant events shining in the history of the Korea-China friendship, this friendship is being consolidated with each passing day and constantly developing on to a new higher stage.

The Korea-China friendship which is being steadily consolidated and developed under the deep concern and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping will be in bloom for ever down through generations.

The Chinese people are a great people. Under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China they won the victory of the People's Revolution and built a new socialist China in the vast land of China where exploitation and oppression, poverty and starvation had prevailed in the past.

The revolutionary cause of the Chinese people has entered a new stage of its development since the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC.

The Party ranks have been firmly built up, temporary difficulties on the road of advance overcome and the stability and unity of the whole country achieved under the tested guidance of the CPC leadership including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The fraternal Chinese people are vigorously turning out in the struggle to carry into practice the programme of socialist modernization set forth at the 12th National Congress of the CPC, boundlessly trusting the Party and closely uniting around it.

Changes taking place in China prove that the Communist Party of China is a great and tested party and its lines and policies are just ones suited to the specific conditions of the Chinese revolution and the interests and desires of the Chinese people.

The Chinese people are actively struggling to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan, their inalienable territory, returned to their motherland. The Korean people render full support to their struggle for national reunification.

Our people sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people will triumphantly advance and score greater success in their struggle for turning their country into a powerful socialist state, highly civilized and highly democratic and modernized.

To strengthen and develop the Korea-China friendship generation after generation accords with the fundamental interests of the revolution in the two countries and the desires of the two peoples.

No matter what may come in the future, our Party and people will keep the flower of the Korea-China friendship in bloom as ever, discharging to the end their obligation to the Chinese Party and people.

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Party and praising the creative struggle of the Chinese people. The Chinese communists and people will always remember this, too.

That is why the great friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea is and will be able as in the past, so in the future, to overcome any heavy storm and stress. Our destinies will remain linked together for ever.

Dear comrades, the Korean people are still faced with the difficult historical task to achieve national reunification. Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea have all along called for an independent and peaceful reunification and proposed a confederation and tripartite talks for its realization. This is a most reasonable and realistic measure for easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and, further, realizing north-south reunification. The Communist Party of China fully supports them.

During our current visit we are going to fully share views mainly on the pressing international situation, the situation in Asia and on the Korean Peninsula in particular, with Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il, beside learning from you.

I am convinced that whatever obstacles and difficulties may lie on the road ahead of them, the Korean people will certainly reunify their country independently and peacefully and thus mark a new starting point in the history of Korea and open a new epoch in the Korean history.

In conclusion, may I propose this toast to the Sino-Korean friendship,

To the attainment of the great goal of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea,

To the health and a longevity of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and

To the health of all Korean comrades present here.

An estimated 500,000 Pyongyangites May 4 lined the streets and enthusiastically welcomed General Secretary Hu Yaobang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyang Makes Concrete Proposal For Inter-Korea Team: Second Round Talks Held

In the second round of the north-south sports talks on April 30 at Panmunjom the DPRK Olympic Committee made a specific proposal for forming a single team to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games and other major international games.

The Pyongyang side proposed to call the planned joint team "Koryo", adopt the world-famous Korean falksong "Arirang" as the symbolic national anthem, and form a joint secretariat to deal with business-like problems for forming a single team, and finish the selection of team members by May 20.

Such working proposal, however, was ignored by the south Korean side determined to obstruct the formation of an inter-Korea team by turning the pure sports talks into a political propaganda session.

Such unwarrantable attitude of the Seoul side broke down the second round of talks with gaining no success in the talks.

The talks were opened at 10:00 on the morning of April 30 at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

Follow details of the talks and the general proposal of the DPRK's Olympic Committee reported by KCNA:

The second round of talks between delegates of the Olympic committees of the north and the south for the formation of a single team opened at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on April 30.

Attending the talks on our side were five delegates headed by Kim Duk Jun,vice-Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Five delegates attended the talks from the south Korean side.

The first speaker at the talks was Kim Duk Jun, head of the delegation of our side.

He said that our side came out to the talks, urging the south side not to turn the sports talks again into a political arena, showing all patience out of the sense of responsibility to bring to an early conclusion the question of the formation of a single team with the 23rd Olympic Games at hand.

He proposed to the south side, for a smooth promotion of the formation of a single team, not to bring out or argue about questions alien to sports which are obstructive to the progress of the talks, abiding by the noble sports idea and spirit, from today's talks and for both sides to strictly maintain the spirit of unity and cooperation in the discussion of the formation of the single team.

Then the head of our delegation put forward our side's proposal for questions to be discussed at the talks.

Recalling the business-like and procedural questions at the talks, the laying of direct telephone links and agenda proposed by our side at the first-round talks, he urged the opposite side to reach a final agreement on these questions.

He made the new proposal in connection with the direct telephone links to open them on May 3 and let technical working personnel of the two sides agree upon it at the end of the talks.

The head of the delegation of our side went on to make a general proposal for the formation of a single team of the north and the south and a proposal for the formation of a single team related to the forthcoming 23rd Olympic Games.

According to the general proposal for the formation of a single team, it shall be a principle to select most excellent aces through elimination series, which shall be held in the north and the south and, if necessary, may be held in the demilitarized zone.

And the selected sportsmen shall in principle use facilities in the north and the south alternately and, in case of need, may undergo training in a third place.

The expenses and conditions for elimination series and training shall be provided by the side which offers the place and, in case they choose a third place, the burden shall be shared by both sides in principle.

The name of the single team shall be Koryo in Korean and "Koryo" in English, its flag shall bear a Korean map of earth colour on a white ground with the letters "Koryo" inscribed in English bellow it, and its music shall be "Arirang."

And a joint secretariat of the single team shall be formed, which would deal with business-like problems arising in the formation of a single team and in the preparations for participation in the games. The secretariat shall be installed at Panmunjon.

Head of the delegation of our side Kim Duk Jun put forward the proposal of our side for the 23rd Olympic Games.

According to it, the sports events to be participated in by the team at the 23rd Olympic Games shall be decided upon by agreement between the north and the south and the selection of players shall be completed by May 20 at latest.

And the joint training shall be conducted from June 1 till shortly before departure according to the general proposal for the formation of a single team.

The head of the delegation of our side stressed that the afore-said proposal made by us, reflecting our stand and desire to form a single team as early as possible, is a fair and reasonable proposal which conforms to the realities of the north and the south and to the statutes, rules and organizing principles of the Olympic and other international games.

Next, the senior delegate of the south Korean side spoke.

From the beginning, he brought forward the "Burma incident" and the "Sin Sang Ok–Choe Un Hui problem" at the first round of talks to turn the talks into a political arena and render the problem complicated.

The head of the delegation of our side strongly demanded the south side make its stand clear first of all as to whether it intended to continue with the political argument at the talks, or to resume sports talks.

Acting more recklessly, however, despite our advice and leniency, the delegates of the south Korean side read lengthy texts of speeches for political provocation which had been prepared beforehand to be shameless enough to hurl malicious slanders on our side.

The home and foreign reporters who witnessed the scene unanimously expressed indignation at the provocative approach of the south Korean side to the talks.

Responding to the impudent acts of the south Korean delegates with a sharp rebuff, our delegates warned them to behave with discretion and, branding their insidious approach to the talks as a premeditated provocation intended to bring the talks to a rupture, sternly called them to account for this.

The whole course of the talks that lasted for more than four hours made it self-evident that the south Korean side had neither the intention to have sports talks nor to form a single team of the nation and that they came out to the second round of talks with the insidious political aim to break up the talks in a premeditated manner.

Although the two sides agreed in principle upon holding the third round of talks on May 10, its prospect was made very gloomy as the senior delegate of the south Korean side, leaving the room, said that his side would send a letter concerning the next talks.

At an interview with home and foreign reporters after the talks, Kim Duk Jun, the head of the delegation of our side, declared that our side was intending to continue the talks with all sincerity and certainly present a single team to the nation and that it would watch the attitude of the south Korean side hereafter in this regard.

The general proposal for forming a unified Korean team was made by Mr. Kim, head of the DPRK Olympic Committee delegates, at the second talks on April 30.

Here is the concrete content of the proposal:

First, principles and methods of selection of sportsmen.

1. It shall be a principle to select most excellent aces through elimination series.

2. The elimination series shall be held in accordance with the statutes, rules and organising principles of respective sports events.

3. The elimination series shall be held in the north and the south and, if necessary, may be in the demilitarized zone.

4. The single team of the nation should involve aces and coaches of the north and the south related with sports events in any case.

5. Detailed rules related to the elimination series shall be agreed and decided on at talks between delegates in each event.

Second, training of sportsmen.

The selected sportsmen shall in principle use facilities in the north and the south alternately and, in case of need, may undergo training in a third place.

Third, expenses and conditions.

The expenses and conditions for elimination series and training shall be provided by the side which offers the place and, in case they choose a third place, the burden shall be shared by both sides in principle.

Fourth, officials of the team.

The number of officials of the team shall be agreed and decided upon by the two sides according to the charter of the International Olympic Committee and statutes, rules and organizing principles of the federations of respective events.

Fifth, the name of a single team.

Koryo in Korean, "Koryo" in English.

Sixth, the flag of a single team.

It shall bear a Korean map of *earth color on a white ground with* the letters "Koryo" inscribed in English beneath.

Seventh, music of a single team.

"Arirang."

Eighth, the joint secretariat of a single team. For the formation of a single team and its preparations for participation in the games.

2. The name of the joint secretariat shall be the joint secretariat of the single sports team.

3. The joint secretariat would deal with business-like problems arising in the formation of a single team and in the preparations for participation in the games.

4. The secretariat shall be installed at Panmunjom.

5. The secretariat has necessary personnel in accordance with the agreement of the two sides.

He also put forward the proposal of our side concerning the 23rd Olympic Games as follows:

1. Sports events to be participated in by the team at the 23rd Olympic Games shall be decided upon by the agreement between the north and the south.

2. The selection of players shall be completed by May 20 at latest.

3. The selection of players shall be in principle held through the elimination series and, in consideration of urgent date, in an event which will be qualified for the participation through the elimination series, the qualified team shall be a mother-body of a single team and players of the other side be included in it.

Other events shall be selected by means of recommendations and decisions of the two sides according to successes and records at recent international and domestic games.

4. The joint training shall be conducted from June 1 till shortly before departure according to the general proposal for the formation of a single team.

5. Other problems shall be solved in accordance with the general proposal for the formation of a single team and through talks between delegates in the respective events.

Fascist Oppressions Undertaken in S. Korea

"Newsboys Crime Prevention Corps"

The south Korean junta of Gen. Chon trumped up a "newsboys crime prevention corps" in I-dong, Kangnam District, Seoul and held its "inaugural ceremony" on April 19.

Clamouring that if newsboys are used as "members of the crime prevention corps" it would be very fruitful, the south Korean authorities intend to draft them into the "emergency liaison networks" of the police boxes and use them as a police repressive force.

The Seoul City police bureau has enlisted newsboys in the city in police stations and formed "report networks" from March 13 in an attempt to use them as an auxiliary force of the police.

This is part of the fascist repressive system further strengthened by the Chon junta to spy on the anti-"government" sentiments of the people and suppress them.

"Myolgong 84"

The U.S. and the south Koreans held an extremely provocative military exercise codenamed "Myolgong (annihilate communism) 84" in Kyonggi Province, Kangwon Province and other places with Seoul as the main theatre from April 23 to 26.

This war game held for four days was participated in by the U.S. and south Korean army, police, "government officials," "homeland defence reserve forces", "civilian defence corps" and a lot of inhabitants mobilizing some 3.5 million in these area.

The war rehearsal was staged in a simulated war atmosphere with the mobilization of over 6,000 "sham spies."

In driving out even citizens, not to speak of regular and irregular armed forces, into a war rehearsal for shipping up confrontation and war fever against the DPRK, the U.S. and the south Korean junta were planning to divert elsewhere the attention of the students and people and to prevent the students from taking collective action.

Police Force Strengthened

The south Korean junta of Gen. Chon is mobilizing officials of its administrative organs including those of "tong officies" in the police network, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Claiming that this step is intended to make up for the "shortage of police strength," the south Korean authorities assign these officials to the police booths guard and patrol duties.

73 Seminaries Closed

The Chon junta closed 73 seminaries and brought lawsuits against 42 seminaries from 1981, according to the south Korean newspaper Dong-A Ilbo.

It cracked down upon various schools run by religious organizations in an attempt to dampen the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments growing among patriotic students and conscientious religionists.

Students' Struggle Gaining Momentum

Some 4,000 students of private Korea University in Seoul on May 4, calling for an end to forced inductions of student dissidents into the military, freedom of press and against fascist dictatorship, rose in an anti-"government" demonstration, the largest of the sort in this year, coincided with Pope John's visit to south Korea, reported Japanese Kyodo News Agency from Seoul on May 4.

They held an assembly on the campus to condole 6 students who had been murdered after their forcible enlistment into the military service, participated in by many students from other universities in Seoul.

It is the first assembly of the kind in this year jointly held with students of other universities.

Studnets harshly crashed with riot police who fired tear gas canisters in an attempt to block the demonstrating students at the university gate when they tried to go out of the campus after the assembly.

They waged a tough fighting with riot police, hurling stones on them.

Their struggle had been continued until mid-night.

The students, prevented from holding a street demonstration, entered in a sit-in strike on the campus.

On the same day 500 students of Yonsei University also held an anti-"government" demonstration on the campus, hearshly crashing with riot police.

Here is a roundup of the latest student struggle in south Korea since April 19.

Thousands of students waged tough demonstrations on April 19 at 14 universities throughout south Korea to mark the 24th anniversary of the student uprising which helped bring down the Syngman Rhee regime in 1960.

Their struggle has been continuing and is expected to become more fierce on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the May 17 coup in which Gen. Chon Du Hwan illegally seized power in 1980.

In spite of harsh crackdowns south Korean students, showing no sign of retreating even after April 19, are waging courageous anti-"government" actions, calling for resignation of Chon Du Hwan and democratization of society.

More than 2,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul on April 20 held a demonstration on their campus, carrying portraits of five schoolmates who had been murdered after their forcible enlistment into the military.

They chanted "Abolish the forced conscription" and other anti-"government" slogans.

Blocked by over 600 riot police on their way to streets, they fiercely reacted by hurling rocks and broken blocks on them.

On the same day an anti-"government" demonstration was held by more than 1,000 students of Hanyang University, calling for the abolition of the "mandatory leave of absence" which aims at enlisting student leaders into the military service.

On the same day Soong Jun University students rose in an anti-"government" demonstration and had a vigorous struggle, showering rocks upon the riot police.

According to the south Korean newspaper "Chosun Ilbo", over 1,000 students of Kon Kuk University in Seoul demonstrated on April 21 against the "athletic competition of government officials" participated in by more than 12,000 people including the "prime minister" and "ministers and deputy ministers" and other officials.

They stormed into the stadium of the university where the "athletic competition" was held.

One student took a microphone and demanded an immediate stop to the sports meet.

He shouted "The government is doing harm to the study atmosphere. Why is it making the school an amusement ground?"

The other students responded to the chant by chorusing songs.

Over 500 religionists and students, shouting anti-"government" slogans, held a meeting at Chondong Chaeil Church in Central District, Seoul, on the evening of April 21 before they held a demonstration in its compound.

Some demonstrators marched out to streets and distributed the passers-by printed material titled "Guiding Compass in the March towards Democracy and Peace."

More than 400 students of Yonsei University held a demonstration calling for campus democracy in front of the university library at 2 p.m. on April 23.

They rose up in an anti-"government" demonstration after they fought a fierce fight with the tear-gas firing police on April 20, demanding the "resignation of Chon Du Hwan", the chieftain of fascism.

More than 400 students of Hanyang University in Seoul entered into a sit-in at 1 p.m. on the same day, enraged at the university authorities' rejection of their demand for campus democracy.

Private Kyung Hee University students also held a meeting in demand of campus democracy on April 23.

About 3,000 students of Yonsei University rose up in a fierce anti-"government" demonstration again on April 24, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

They branded Chon Du Hwan as a military dictator and demanded his immediate resignation.

They clashed with riot police hurling tear gas shells when they tried to leave the campus for streets.

The report said demonstrations were staged as 19 colleagues ended a five-day hunger strike in demand of the resignation of the Chon Du Hwan "regime".

Over 200 students of Hankuk Theological Seminary College on April 25 detained officially-paid journalists, condemned their acts as the mouthpiece of the Chon junta, drove back an official of the south Korean "education ministry" who rushed to the scene, and waged an all-night sit-in.

They denounced the thoughtless act of men of the press for their distorted reports of the just struggle of students and chanted slogans all night, demanding freedom of the press and the democratization of campus and society.

More than 250 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju held a demonstration on the plaza in front of the school library on April 26, according to an AP report from Seoul.

The demonstrators demanded campus autonomy, calling for abolition of fascist "mandatory leave of absence."

After an on-campus action, the students took to streets at 4:00 p.m. and clashed with riot police in rock throwing melee.

The clash left more than 70 police officers wounded.

Earlier, on April 19, more than 500 students of the same national university demonstrated after a celebration of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 Uprising, and adopted a declaration on democratization.

Chonnam University students played a leading role in the Kwangju Uprising.

The May 17 (2nd) 1980 Uprising in Kwangju involved more than 300,000 citizens, including students, workers, journalists, professors, against Gen. Chon Du Hwan who seized power in posed martial law, to succeed the "yushin" system to the late Pak Jung Hi.

More than 500 students of Hanyang University in Seoul waged a demonstration again on April 27, ardently demanding the democratization of campus and society.

Student demonstrators who marched in fine array to the university gate to go out to the street showered rocks over the riot police when they blocked them.

Almost at the same time, students of Dongkuk University in Seoul also held a demonstration in demand of campus democracy.

More than 200 students of Dankook University in Seoul on May 1, while marching on the campus, shouting slogans calling for the democratization of campus and society, broke through the police cordon and surged into streets.

They fought a fierce fight with the riot police who madly fired tear gas canisters and apple bombs. The demonstrators drove back the police more than 500 metres off the campus gate.

Students of Chung-ang University in Seoul on May 2 held a fierce anti-"government" demonstration.

The university students who rose up with an indomitable will to fight it out against the Chon junta's fascist suppression, held a vigorous campus demonstration that afternoon, shouting slogans demanding the democratization of campus and society, and burnt the signboard of the "student homeland defence corps," a "government"-sponsored student organization.

Tear Gas Causes Pontiff to Sneeze

Pope John Paul II, arriving in Seoul on May 3 on his five-day pastral visit to south Korea, was caused to sneeze by tear gas which police fired to break up students' anti-"government" demonstrations, UPI reported from Seoul on May 3.

Reporters accompanying the papal entourage were affected by tear gas fumes drifting from Sung Kyun Kwan University, founded by Confucians, about 500 meters from the seminary, where police broke up some 1,000 demonstrating students.

Witnesses said the sound of exploding tear gas generale could be heard at the seminary while pope was inside.

Spectators and plainclothes presidential security men could be seen coughing and sneezing.

The demonstration at Sung Kyun Kwan was one of three dispersed by police in Seoul on May 3.

About 800 students protested at Sogang University, a Jesuit-run Catholic institution and another 500 at Chung-ang University, south Korean police sources said.

John Paul, who arrived in Seoul earlier May 3 for a five-day visit, was scheduled to visit the Sogang campus on May 5 for a meeting with Catholic clergy and south Korean cultural leaders.

The sources said the students were demonstrating for increased campus autonomy and in protest of forced induction into the armed forces of youthful dissidents.

Members of the press pool assigned to cover the pope's visit to the seminary in Seoul said about 100 persons coming from the seminary were seen wiping their eyes.

They said the acrid odor of the tear gas was noticeable and affected some of the pool members.

Thousands of Korea University students waged a tough anti-"government" demonstration on April 17, hurling stones against riot police who fire tear gas shells to disperse them.

Korean in U.S. Visits the DPRK (5)

(Continued from the previous issue)

During and after the war the north suffered from difficulties. Socialist countries extended aid to the DPRK. As part of their assistance, they took these orphans to their countries and brought up them. When orphans went to socialist countries, Korean teachers went there together with them for the purpose of giving them national education. When the situation in the country got better, the DPRK Government took them back to their homeland.

The following is an old story: One American scholar met a young official from the north to the UN representative office of the DPRK, who spoke Czech fluently. Asked where and when he learned Czeck to speak it so fluently, the young official answered that he was an orphan, and had lived in Czechoslovakia until he was a junior high school student.

I told Prof. Son that I was truly surprised at the development of the north. In particular, I said that I couldn't but take off my hat to the people of the north, when I thought of the following fact. Everything was built by themselves in the north.

"Mr. Choe, if the U.S. has not hindered our development, our people's living would be better. Now, a considerable amount of money is spent for national defence, money which is very precious for us. But the U.S. deploys many F-16 fighter bombers in the south, so we can't but take measures to cope with them," so said Prof. Son nodding to himself. In the capitalist world, whenever defence spending increase, certain people got vast profits. In a socialist country like the north no one hopes to earn a profits of this sort.

In a socialist country like the north no one hopes such a profit.

The night deepened. I lay in bed, while listening to the rattling noise of the train running on the rail, I could not get to sleep for long.

The next morning I got up early. When I drew the curtain, I saw countryside landscape from a west window of the train. Farm houses were roofed with tiles and had white walls as those in Hwanghae provinces. Even on the banks along a railroad track, and along ditches near newly paved roads, I saw crops planted.

A bearded old man and a boy about five calmly looked at our train as it passed. Cattle were feeding on grass. In a mountain side I saw slogans "Let's go to the mowing front! " or "Let's unfold the speed battle of the 80s!"

Prof. Son finished washing his face and returned to our compartment. Our train was running somewhere in South Hamgyong Province.

Rice plants in Chongnyon did not see to be growing up well. Maize had grown to a height of about two feet. Areas in Hamgyong provinces were hit by abnormal weather and there had been no sun light for more than 40 days.

In North and South Hamgyong provinces I saw scenes which I had not seen in Pyongan Province. I saw flocks of sheep there. Two or three flocks of sheep were grazing on the bank. A young girl was leading sheep along a popular tree-lined road which gave me a somewhat exotic feeling. The other scene was: Houses in farm villages and small villages near stations enclosed by thin sticks about one feet tall. Prof. Son told me that the vines of groundnut plants were wound on those sticks. He said groundnut was suitable for a cool climate. (I returned to Pyongyang and bought a "Modern Korean Dictionary" in which I found words "the right crop on the right soil" and the "right crop at the right time." I understood what Prof. Son had told me.)

The train stopped every two or three minutes or every five or six minutes. At a certain station I saw a soldier for the first time in the northern area. A young soldier passed the window of our compartment. He wore a cap just beside and his cap badge was on his ear. An end of his tunic was half tucked in his trousers. He slowly walked by whistling. I heard that strict discipline is enforced in the people's army of the north. But he seemed to be affable and natural in his behavior.

Many soldiers wore caps the other way, showing their forehead. I never saw a soldier passing by his officer giving a salute.

In comparison with the south Korean army and the U.S. army which are strict about soldiers' uniforms, soldiers in the north seemed to be careless about their personal appearances. Their uniform did not seem to fit them well. They looked like ordinary citizens in military uniform. This was because they had arrived by night train and had just got up.

Plains gradually became narrower. The railroad ran along the feet of mountains. The train went through several tunnels. My heart throbbed and I was unable to take breakfast as if I were sitting at the table having time on my mind before meeting a sweetheart.

I stood up and went to the passage, when I saw the sea of which I had dreamed, through a large window of the passage, which looked like a full-length mirror. The train was running along a sea shore. Surging waves broke on the beach. The sea was always blue in my dream. But the sea I saw there was greyish.

Like a mysterious beast which has lived for a hundred million years the sea seemed to be slowly breathing.

Mountains and People in Home Town

At 11:40 a.m. on July 12, the train arrived at Chuul. I saw the name of the station "Kyong Song" drawn in large letters on a signboard. The station was built magnificently as the station of the county. A young crew member took a suitcase away from me by force. I followed her and got off the train. On the platform I saw my family members waiting for me within 10 steps from me. Some of them showed tearful eyes and others smiling faces. They touched my shoulders, waist, hands and my cheeks. They had a smell of soil and grass, not perfume or eau de Colongne. Their smell refleshed me like a sweet smell of fruit.

My 69-year-old eldest sister came to meet me with her son, who was already 40 years old. I would carry him on my back when he was a small child. My elder brother, who had been 30 years old then, became a 60-year old gently country old man. I was glad to find her former self in my elder brother's wife.

Their three daughters also waited for me. I was moved by the warm welcome of these three daughters, who had never seen me. Some five or six officials from the Kyong Song County Office greeted me.

We went to my elder brother's house by car. My sister kept her eyes on me and patted on me my hands and knees as if to assure herself of the fact that she was with me.

My brother was sitting silently. He sometimes wiped tears from his eyes. Four or five storied apartment houses lined the streets. I tried to look for something of old Chuul, but in vain.

My brother's house had one room, a wide living room and a kitchen. In the kitchen I saw five big and small iron pots. A well pump remained as it had been. It had been used before the house had water pipes laid. A storeroom and a toilet were away from the kitchen. I saw a kennel, where I didn't find a dog. My brother's wife was busy preparing food together with the neighbors.

My brother and a sister, my cousin and I sat face to face in the room, where I saw bedclothes and a chest. A low desk was placed at the window. A flower pot and a goldfish basin were on the desk. I saw a naked light bulb on the ceiling and a TV set with a 19-inch wide screen in a corner of the room. A photograph of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il was hung on the wall.

My 16-year-old nephew clasped my hands firmly. She did not want to leave me even for a moment. She was a student of a special school of ceramics. Her elder sister, 27 years old, was an athlete. Her 28-year-old eldest sister was a doctor at the Onsong People's Hospital and she was home on leave. She was unmarried. These nephews smiled at me. None of them turned away from me, feeling shy.

I turned my eyes to my sister's son, who was a technical instructor at a cooperative farm. He seemed to be disappointed that I didn't have enough time to visit his cooperative farm. In his talks he expressed his affections for and pride in his cooperative farm. Looking at him, I couldn't but think why he was able to put her heart into the cooperative farm, though the land was not his personal property. Did he represent the image of a new human being in socialist society?

My sister had two daughters named Sunja and Kyongja, who were married and were leading a happy life. They changed their names to Sunhui and Kyonghui respectively. This was because to use "ja" in the last part of their first names was a Japanese custom.

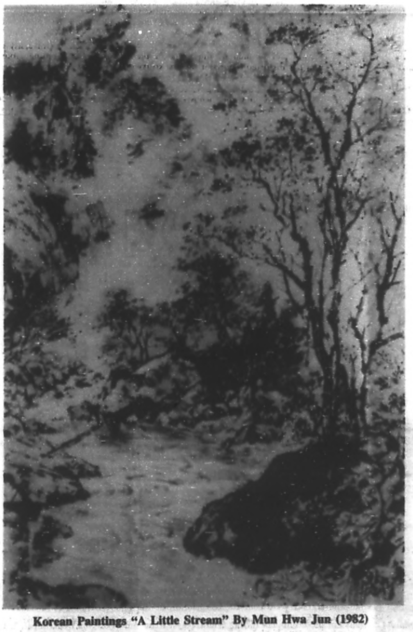
Chuul was also renamed Kyong Song, because Chuul was a word of Jurchen origin. The administrative unit of *myon* was abolished in favor of *ri*. Kyong Song County was now part of Chongjing City.

The old address of my house – Onchon-ri, Chuul-myon, Kyong Song, North Hamgyong Prov. was changed to Onchon-ri, Kyong Song County, Chongjing City.

My old home town, which I was yearning after, had lost its name and its old appearance was gone.

(To be continued)

(By Prof. Choe Ik Hwan of Seattle Univ., on his visit to the DPRK in the summer of 1983)



Korean Paintings "A Little Stream" By Mun Hwa Jun (1982)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Feb. 27-Mar. 26)

FEB. 27

* A delegation of the Soviet Moviemen's Union headed by its Secretary V.T. Turov,
* Delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Malta Noel Farrugia, propaganda secretary of Rabat town of the Malta Labour Party
* A Colombian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Oscar A. Perez, professor of University of Medellin, Colombia
* A Mexican delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Stergio de la Pena, professor of the Economic Investigations Institute of National Autonomous University of Mexico

MAR. 2

* A delegation of the Sierra Leone Teachers Union for the Study of the Juche Idea

MAR. 5

* Nguyen Giap, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the DPRK

MAR. 9

* Flemming Hedegaard, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the DPRK
* Matti Salminen, Chairman of the Tampere branch of the Finland-Korea Association, and his party
* An Indian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Hilda Roja, professor of Madras University of India

MAR. 12

* A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by N.N. Tarasov, Minister of Light Industry and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society

MAR. 13

* Gamani Corea, Secretary General of the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development, and his companion

MAR. 20

* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by Reiner Blumstengel

(Continued on page 8)

"The Korean Peninsula – Peace and Reunification"

by Kim Dae Jung

Here are excerpts from a speech made by Mr. Kim Dae Jung on the 22 of February at Riverside Church, New York City:

I. The Conditions of Peace

Technically speaking, the Korean peninsula has continued on in a state of war ever since the truce of July, 1953 because there has been no progress toward a peace treaty. Intense hostility has remained. The number of soldiers and the amount of weaponry has actually increased. The possibility of another conflict has been evident for over thirty years. However, there has been peace on the peninsula–though it has been tenuous.

Last month (January), North Korea proposed a three-way dialogue revealing a drastic change in attitude. It had strongly opposed any dialogue with South Korea before then and had persistently insisted on having negotiations only with the United States to bring about a peace treaty. There is a great possibility that dialogue involving both South and North Korea will take place this year in spite of present delays. President Reagan's visit to China this April may bring about significant progress toward the start of dialogue. Though I am not sure that a permanent peace treaty can be achieved, I believe that dialogue can ease the tensions and hostility on the peninsula.

It is known that North Korea also has a desire to develop economic relations with western countries. There is talk that North Korea is preparing a free port for this purpose on its west coast. Such economic relations could greatly help to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

However, there is a serious factor which if uncorrected can certainly damage the balance of power on the peninsula and the national security of South Korea. Since South Korea is under dictatorial rule, there is no guarantee of freedom of speech, academic freedom, freedom to organize and participate in trade unions, and elections of true value. There is a rubber stamp opposition party, "National Assembly", and judicial branch. The more the economy grows, the greater is the gap between the haves and the have-nots, between urban and rural areas, between big enterprises and small enterprises, and between regions.

Ten tycoon businessmen alone control 50% of the GNP. Therefore, the people's dissatisfaction has seriously increased. Consequently the present military regime can not enjoy the people's support and the United States is being criticized as the main support of this evil government.

The clearest danger to peace is within South Korea. For peace, the most important thing is not good negotiations with the North but establishing a sound government which enjoys the voluntary support of the people. Only democratic government can gain the people's full support and ask for the people's dedication in maintaining stability and security. This is so because democratic government can guarantee the freedom, justice, and human dignity to which the Korean people have so long aspired. Support from the people will prevent any subversive force from gaining hold in the South. The future for peace on the Korean peninsula will be decided on the question of whether the people in the South can restore democratic government and on whether the United States supports such efforts and terminates its present policy of support for military dictatorship.

II. Prospects for Reunification

Unlike the two Germanys, both Koreas have taken unification as their main goal. Unification has been persistently supported internationally.

In spite of the lack of opposition to unification, we have failed to achieve it in forty years time and there is no strong hope that we may achieve this goal in the near future.

To achieve peaceful unification we must succeed in addressing two areas of concern–a local one and an international one.

First, in South Korea, we must establish a strong and truly stable government with the people's cooperation and full support via the implementation of democracy. Such a government may have meaningful dialogue with North Korea in working toward the realization of peaceful coexistence and move toward a loose federal system as a first step. The existence of the communist government in the North could be recognized on one hand while South Korea would have to be guaranteed its right to exist as a democratic government on the other. The greater the increase of mutual trust and negotiation, the further along we may proceed toward establishing one country under a loose federal systems.

At present the only way to proceed is to adopt a style of a loose federal system such as that of Great Britain or the Soviet Union. But, our final and absolute goal must be realize one country.

Fundamentally speaking, peace and unification should be gained with the aid of the Korean people's strength. When there is a government in the South which is strong, North Korea will be cooperative in working toward the realization of peace and unification. When there is such a strong "government" in the South, the four powers will not be able to disregard the Korean people's desire for peace and reunification. Such strength must come from democratic government which can enjoy the people's full support. But, unfortunately, there is now no such democratic government in the South. This is mainly because of United States support for the present military dictatorship. It is well-known that while enjoying little support from the Korean people, General Chun can maintain his power only with United States support. United States support has led to Japanese support. Such international support for dictatorship has seriously discouraged democratic elements in the military and among our people. Though the United States has justified its support of military dictatorship using maintenance of peace as an excuse, this stand has backfired and peace is now actually threatened because dictatorship has greatly destroyed our people's loyalty. There is also a growing anti-American feeling among our people because of United States failure to support the cause of democracy in the South. If the present situation continues, we can not avoid meeting a fate similar to that seen in Vietnam:

I am not asking the United States to restore democracy in our stead; we only ask that the United States not support military dictatorship but lend moral support to our democratic cause. With such moral support, we can achieve democratic government and work toward peace and eventually towards reunification.

As I said at the beginning of this talk, this church under the guidance of Rev. Coffin is a world-renowned force for peace. You base your belief and work for peace in God's love. I sincerely ask you to impress your government and the American people to support the Korean people's efforts. We can succeed with your help.

I thank you.

(Continued from page 2)

exchange of views on the military situation.

Meeting together with the DPRK President the visiting Chinese guests were Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Gen. O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the WPK CC Political Bureau and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Premier Kang Song San; two vice-Presidents Pak Sung Chul and Li Jong Ok; Members of the CC Political Bureau So Chol, Kim Yong Nam, Yon Yong Muk, Chun Mun Sop, Choe Hyong Muk, Chon Mun Sop, Choe Yong, Rim, O Guk Ryol, Kim Sok, and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau, Secretaries of the Central Committee and others.

After a 21-gun salute and a welcome function on the railway station compound, President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Permanent vice-Chairman Yang Shangkun headed for the main streets of Pyongyang.

Riding open cars, leading a motorcade, the Korean and Chinese leaders acknowledged the fervent welcome of the 500,000 Pyongyang citizens who lined up the streets.

American President Reagan did not take any open car when he visited Seoul last November. His specially-designed built-proof armored car-like limousine speed through Seoul streets to take shelter in his guest house. He makes it a rule to ride such a car, never an open car as he travels in his own country or abroad, because he feels no trust in the people and because he knows that he is hated by the people.

The visiting Chinese leader paid a courtesy call on his host President Kim Il Sung on the afternoon of May 4.

The two leaders held a conversation in a cordial atmosphere.

On the evening the same day, President Kim Il Sung hosted a grand banquet at the Kumusuan Assembly Hall in honor of General Secretary Hu Yaobang, where the two leaders made speeches. **(See Texts on Pages 2 and 3)**

Present on the banquet were the suite members of the visiting Chinese leader.

Present on the occasion were Mr. Kim Jong Il and leading cadres of the DPRK Party and Government.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

(Continued from page 7)

MAR. 23

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of National Autonomous University of Mexico headed by its professor Javier Reyes Serrano

* Kim Hak Su, Kim Jong Hae, Kim San Ho, Kim Ok Ju and Ko Jong Ok, Korean residents in the U.S. and Im Hun Jae, a Korea resident in Canada,

MAR. 26

* A delegation of the Soviet News Agency Tass headed by its General Director S.A. Losev

* A delegation of the Congolese Foreign Ministry headed by its Political Advisor Essie Marcel

Agreements between DPRK and foreign gov'ts. (February, March)

FEB. 27

* A protocol on talks between the delegation of the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport of the DPRK and the Soviet delegation of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet was signed in Pyongyang.

FEB. 28

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments fro 1984 between the governments of the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

MAR. 6

* An agreement on postal and telecommunication services between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone was signed in Freetown.

MAR. 14

* An agreement on the exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Algerian News Agency was signed in El Djazair, Algeria.

MAR. 19

* A plan for cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society for 1984-85 was signed in Pyongyang.

* An agreement on cooperation in trade shipping was signed in Pyongyang between the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport of the DPRK and the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Cuba

MAR. 22

* A plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic for 1984-85 was signed in Pyongyang.

* An agreement on cooperation in scientific and technological fields between the Central Committee of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea and the Council of Scientific and Technological Associations of the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow. (KCNA)

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